HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following is the conclusion of the proceedings had in the Bouse of Representatives after our paper went to press our Thursday morning:

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 7.

Last night's report was up to 2 o'clock. The time afterward was spent in hearing the excuses of absent bembers, brought in from time to time by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

At a quarter rout 4 the Sergeant-at-Arms reported

At a quarter past 4 the Sergeant-at-Arms reported that he had called on forty or fifty members, locked in their houses or rooms. He rapped as loud as he could, but members either failed to respond or refused to

Mr. HUGHES (Dem., Md.) said it was a rificulous farce to stay here all night, while members were com-founble in bed. He moved to suspend further proceed-

mr. HICKMAN (A. L. Dem., Pn.) offered a resolu-on, that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to bring all entlemen named in his warrant before the bar of the foure, and take the necessary means to do so. After an excited running debate the resolution was idented.

After an excited running debate the resolution was stopted.

After an excited running debate the resolution was stopted.

Mr. HICKMAN offered another resolution, which was agreed to, that the Doorkeeper, be called before the lar of the H use to answer for the escape of Mr. Stanton of Ohio from the floor of the Honse, after his being called before the House for response.

The DOORKEEPER responded orally. He had, upon the order of the House, caused the doors to be enrefully closed, and the Messenger at the west door anted that Mr. Stanton had passed out in some way or after by him; he thought in company with other members, who went out on parole. He had censured the Messenger for permitting it, although he stated he supported Mr. Stanton was also on parole.

Mr. HICKMAN offered a resolution that the Sergent-at-Arms he directed to arrest Mr. Stanton and him his bim before the House.

Mr. UNDERWOOD (Dem., Ga.) raised a question of order, that this course could not be taken under the present call, which was sustained.

At 61 the Speaker resumed the chair.

On motion of Mr. HUGHES, the thanks of the House were tendered to Mr. Coliax, who had been acting as Speaker pro tem, for the able, impartial, and dignified manner in which he had presided during the represent before about 8 o clock, when a large number of the strong time for the colors of the absontees were bronged in before about 8 o clock, when a large number of the strong time for the colors of the absontees were

ternes of the night.
Only two or three more of the absentees were brought in before about 8 o'clock, when a large num-

ber arrived.

The first gentleman arraigned was Mr. Craige of North Carolina, who presented no valid excuse for his

Mr. SPINNER (Rep., N. Y.) moved that he be kept in custody until be should pay a fine of \$25.

Mr. GOCCH (Rep., Mass.) opposed the motion, contending that, by the rules, the House could impose on penalty beyond the fees of the Sergeant-at-Arms and the expenses of the messenger.

Mr. SPINNER said the Constitution gave the House enfinited correct whithout any necessity for a rule.

Mr. SPINNER and the Constitution gave the House
unfimited power, whithout any necessity for a rule.
Mr. CRAIGE (Dem., N. C.) said he had no objection to being made an exception to the general rule
if the House saw proper, but he hoped gentlemen
would give him time, and take the fine in installments,
for he hadn't got all the money. [Laughter.]
Mr. UNDERWOOD said if the construction of the
gentleman from Massachusetts was correct the rules
were nucless.

Mr. SPINNER modified his resolution so as simply to direct the Sergeant at Arms to retain Mr. Craige metedy until the further order of the House.

The resolution was disagreed to.

Mr. Craige and the others were then discharged upon
he payment of the usual fees.

Mr. Montgomery having been arraigned, Mr. BOUIGNY (8, Am., Ls.) moved that he be fined \$10.

The question of order was raised that the House had so power to impose such a renalty, which was over-The motion to fine Mr. Montgomery \$10 was dis-

greed to, 15 against 50.

During the voting the question arose as to the right fa member who has not paid his fees to vote.

The SPEAKER decided that the payment of the fees was a matter entirely between the member and the ergenti-sit-Arms, and that no member could be expended or extrained from voting on account of the in-

used or restrained from voting on account of the in sition of a fine, thus revereing the decision of the raker pro tempore, unde during the night. After the vote was declared, Mr. PETFIF (Rep., d.) said he rose to a question of order.

Resers. HICKMAN and LOVEJOY (Rep., Ill.) ob-

end to the gentleman addressing the Chair for any spose, as he was under arrest. The SPEAKER said he mus: decide, if their rules se good for any anything, that the member while der arrest had no right to vote, speak, or act in any

y in the capacity of a member.

Ir. PETTIT respectfully appealed from the decision the Chair, amid cries of "Order."

The SPEAKER said he was unwilling to entertain appeal, but it would have to be taken by some end of the gentleman from Indiana, or other member Mr. Montgomery and others, who could not

factory reasons for their absence, were fined the ons to adjourn and to suspend the proceedings

hegatived in rapid succession.

The rous questions of order were decided, appealed m, and discussed, amid great confusion.

The UNDERWOOD appealed to the House to put and to these proceedings, and moved that the House

e. ASHLEY (Rep., O.) gave notice that he and his ags would not consent to an adjournment until the sleman from New-York (Mr. McKean) had made

geech.

Important from New-Tors (all and antices)

Important to adjourn was disagreed to.

If a further proceedings, JOHN COCHRANE

is, N. Y.) said it was evident that a quorum was

sat, and moved that further proceedings be dis
set with. The question was decided in the affirma
20 angles 25.

b. 62 against 35. fr. COLFAX (Rep., Ind.) moved that the House go (Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union

the Fortification bill.

Ir. ASHMORE (Dem., S. S.) moved to adjourn. atived—44 sgainst 86.

in COLFAX appealed to the House because there is necessarily be an end to these proceedings. The tleman (Mr. McKean) was deprived of the floor night by the Democratic side, upon the ground there was no quotum present; and if they now and to go into Committee, it would show that the dien was not the want of a quorum.

For further proceedings, the House went into matter.

Boittee.

F. McKEAN (Rep., N. Y.) resumed his speech—in course of which he expressed regret that son was not now alive to take hold he Southern disunionists with his hickory.

The policy of the Democratic party, as seented by the Southern leaders, was opposed to accuragement of Free Labor; opposed to the Pathilrond, located to promote the interests of the lecountry, and opposed to the measure of giving setto freemen.

er demand that Slavery shall be extended and chated. The occurrence at Harper's Ferry was fixpring of Slavery. Then why take it into Free a to prove a profile source of future evils? Why his Slavery as divine?

LEAKE (Dem., Va.) wished to ask the gentle-

MI KEAN refused to yield the floor, saying

arriceling twelve hours he would not surrender, and Southerners that the North was not to be little. The Republicans will take control of the State, and throw the corsain overboard. If emulny make the most of it.

By the Committee rose. DAWES (Rep., Mess) called up the Missouri

and election case.

SHERMAN (Rep., O.) moved to postpone its ferationtill to morrow. They had been in session with the pours without transacting any business but a stitutional point. That is, Mr. Craig had raised at hat no speeches could be made in the absence of term. While the gentleman had a right to make int, yet he desired to say emphatically that the leases have a constitutional right to be heard.

yere gentlemm on that side who wish to dis-obtical questions.

It right most be protected, and they will enjoy it.
Democrats say this shall not be done without a mitten gentlemen must meet from day to day after attendance, instead of following the usual ce to make or print speeches in the absence of a It was necessary to postpone the special because they were all weary and worn out. were not in condition to a it on the question to-lie was willing to stay here, but other gentle-

SEOKES (S. Am., Tenn.) said he had not left h oughout the night, but was willing to remain it hours longer to transact the business of the

SHERMAN was glad to hear that. All he de-SHERMAN was guas to hear that. All he de-cat that gentlemen on the Democratic side must part Republicans to give up their constitutional of they could deliver their speeches only in some of a quorum, the session would be pro-leyend the time set apart by the House for ijeurnment. He would bring no appropriation fore the Heuse until these gentlemen could ex-ter views. He withdrew his motion to post-

LEAKE called attention to the fact that an

n column speech never delivered in the House ed in The Globe.

IICKMAN said that the report of the Judiciary tree on the President's protest was the special TOHN COCHRANE remarked that this was a

ion of vestorday's session.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM replied to Mr. Sherman, enying that it was not a Coosti utional right for any one to address the House when a quorum was not present. The Constitution expressly says that no business shall be transacted unless a quorum be present. He then referred to the fact that yesterday's Globe contained a speech of, sixteen columns never delivered in the House, although it might have been published by consent. Objection was made to Mr. McKeam's proceeding last night because there was no quorum present, but when one was obtained no objection was made to the gentleman's resuming and concluding his speech, and permission was given him to make additions to it. The Chair, however, during the night had undertaken to deprive Democrats of their Constitutional rights. The gentleman from Ohio (Sherman) retired hast night at 11 o'clock, and doubtless quietly enjoyed his slumbers. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM replied to Mr. Sherman,

bers. The House, at 11? o'clock, adjourned until noon to-

A WHITE GIRL STOLEN AND REDUCED TO SLAVERY.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. Wathena, Doniphan Co., K. T., May 24, 1860.

One of those outrageous occurrences that disgrac humanity, occurred at St. Joseph, Mo., on the 10th inste The facts in the case are these: Miss Mary Jane Robinson, an orphan girl about eighteen or twenty years of age, light auburn hair, light blue eyes, light, fair complexion, has been living at the Belmont House, in Belmont, Kansas Territory, for the last ten months doing work as a free white servant girl. On the 12th inst., with a portion of her hard earnings, she crossed the ferry to St. Joseph to do some trading. Soon after landing she was watched by two men who knew her and who had often seen her at Belmont. They went before an officer and made affidavit that she was the slave and belonged to one Mr. Trott of Lexington, Mo. A warrant was issued, but the officer, after seeing and talking with Mary, was convinced that she was not a slave, and refused to make the arrest. The Marshal was then sent for, who performed the humiliating and degrading act, and she was lodged in jail. Mr. Trott was telegraphed to and came on, and claimed that she was a slave, and belonged to the estate of one Mr. Counrellor of Lexington, Mo., of which he was administrator. He then paid Messrs. Toole and Evins for their services, and, without trial, save the affidavit of these two men, he started with her for the interior of the and of whips and chains.

In answer to inquiries made of her respecting her

parents, she stated that she was born in the State of Kentucky; that her parents died when she was quite young, that she lived with her sister until she was nine years old, and was then sent to the State of Illinois to live with her brother and aunt; that with them she went to St. Louis, Mo., and remained there until the Spring of 1859, when her brother, fearing that she would marry a young man whom he disapproved, gave her money and sent her to St. Joseph, Mo., where she lived several months prior to going to Belmont. She said she had received letters from her brother, informing her that he started to California this Spring.

Those who were acquainted with her say that she was industrious, intelligent, and respected by all who knew her, and that no one could ever suspect that there was a drop of African blood in her veins. The probability is that she is a free (white girl), and that the men who swore she was a slave are perjured kid-

THE TORNADO. THE TOWNS OF CAMANCHE, IOWA, AND ALBANY,

ILL., ENTIRELY DESTROYED-FROM THIRTY TO FIFTY PERSONS KILLED, AND ONE HUND-RED WOUNDED. From The Lyons City Advocate-Extra. MONDAY MORNING, June 4, 1860.

It becomes our painful duty to record the most distressing calamity that it has ever fallen to us to wit' ness-the effects of the tornado, and the consequent

loss of life and property.

Last evening, about 9 o'clock, a man came from Camanche, about nine miles below this city, on the Mississippi, with the heart-rending intelligence that the town had been visited by a tornado, and that many of its citizens were buried in its ruins. The alarm spread from house to house, and in a very short time hundreds of our citizens were on their way to the scene of the disaster, both by land and on the steamer Queen City, which Capt. Bristol immediately

We were among the first to arrive at the scane of the disaster, and our pen fails entirely to depict the sight that met our view. We found the town, as the sight that met our view. We found the fown, as the messenger had reported, literally blown to pieces, and destruction and death scattered everywhere within the sweep of the devastation. The first pile that met our eye was the ruins of the Millard House, occupied by H. G. Sessions, formerly of Erie, Pa. This was a three story brick hotel, and it could not have been more effectually destroyed had a barrel of gunpowder been excluded within its walls. The immates were all more less burt. Mrs. Davis and her child, a little four or five years old, were taken out of the ruins dead.
Mr. Sessione and his son, Anson, are both very bally
hurt inwardly. A younger son has his left arm broken,
and several severe cuts about the head and neck. A

hurt inwardly. A younger son has his left arm broken, and several severe cuts about the head and neck. A daughter of Mr.S. was the only one that escaped without serious injuries. One man wastaken out with both legs broked, and otherwise hurt. From this we proceeded to look about the town, and we found that hardly a house was left uninjured, and many of them swept entirely away. Every business building in the place is destroyed, including the large brick block recently erected. About sixty feet of this, including the cupola, is demolished, and the remainder is nearly all annofed. Front street presents a scene of ruin seldom witnessed; every building on it is either turoofed or future. destroyed. The dwelling and store of Mr. Waldorf, a three-story brick, is entirely demolished, and the family buried in the ruins. Mrs. Waldorf and one child were taken out dead, and two children rescued alive, and strange to say, unburt. Mr. Waldorf and one child were taken out dead, and two children rescued alive, and strange to say, unburt. Mr. Waldorf had not been found when we left, at 20 clock a. m.

Soon after arriving at Camanche, we learned that the town of Albany, on the opposite side of the river, and about one mile above Camanche, we learned that the town of Albany, on the opposite side of the river, and about one mile above Camanche, the bear of the Queen City at Camanche. Upon the arrival of the Queen City at Camanche. Upon the arrival of the Queen City at Camanche, the immediately put back to Albany, to learn the troth of the rumor, and found that scarcely a building in that town was left uninjured; but from what we could learn, the loss of life was not so great as at the former place. Those who returned reported twelve killed. Two churches were blown down entirely. We did not visit Albany, and consequently can speak only from report with reference to it. Amid the great confusion that prevailed, it was almost impossible to obtain any correct information. We could not learn the full particulars for our regular issue t entirely demolished, but the family escaped without in

The gale commenced about 7 o'clock p. m. Its course was from the south-west to the north-east, and we may hear of further ravages in Illinois. It is rumored at Camanche that the farmers had suffered severely. south-west from there, by having their buildings and fences destroyed, and stock killed. It was also stated that a large raft was passing Camanche at the time, and that all the men, numbering apparently about twenty, were swept off into the river.

The condition of the survivors of these two towas is

the condition of the warmest sympathy and aid o such as demands the warmest sympathy and aid of every one in this community, as well as elsewhere. Many of them are left without a house above them, and scarcely a garment to wear. Their dead are to be buried, and their wounded cared for, and it is the daty of every one, so far as is in his power, to minister to their relief, for who can tell how soon we may need like service. We hope that all who possibly can will go there to-day, and assist in attending their wants. Every man who will can find work there to do, in helping to restore order, and to erect temporary buildings for the hundreds that are destinate of a place wherein to lay their heads. Clothing of all kinds will undoubtedly be required, and many other necessaries, for the benefit of those who are badly wounded.

We are glad to see the physicians of Lyons and

We are glad to see the physicians of Lyons and Clinton all there, and working with a right good will, as well as other citizens of the two places. We hope as well as other citizens of the two places. We have also that the towns round about us that have escaped the terrible disaster will at once take active measures to do something toward relieving the distressed of Camanche and Albany. The loss of property in Camanche alone cannot fall short of \$250,000 or \$300,000; in fact, whatever the town was worth, less the real estate, is gone, and it will be seen at once that and notes from some source to present those that are must come from some source to prevent those that are left alive from suffering.

-The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser calls Mr. Summer's speech "a splendid pile of denunciative

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

"ABE LINCOLN, THE RAIL CANDIDATE." Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
WEST URBANA, ID., May 28, 1860.

There may be some among your readers who do not exactly know why "Honest Old Abe" is called the Rail Candidate," and the "rail-splitter of the Sangamon" (prenounced with the emphasis on gam). The origin of the titles is as follows: The Illinois State Republican Convention met at De-

catur, Macon County, on the 9th of May last. Not only was there a full delegation, but the attendance of outsiders was unusually large, and an immense crowd bad gathered in the rudely-constructed shelter, half tent, half "wigwam," where the Convention held its deliberations. Among the gentlemen on the platform was Abraham Lincoln, and every casual allusion to his honored name called forth a tempost of enthusiastic

At an early stage in the balloting, the Hon, Richard Oglesby of Macon County arose on the steps of the platform and requested general permission for "an old "Democrat who had voted the straight Democratic ticket for thirty years, to present a small contribution to the Convention."

As "Dick Oglesby" is a privileged character, this permission was granted, and shortly, as "Dick" beckoned for them, a couple of men came forward from the main entrance, bearing a broad white banner, stretched between two common walnut fence- ails. We could not see the banner at first, distinctly, but after it was posted up in fell view of the crowd. we read, as near as I can now recall it, the following inscription:

ARE LINCOLN,
The Rail Candidate
For President in 1360.

Two rails, being part of 3,000 cut in 1830, ten miles south of Decetur, by Abe Lincoln and John Hanks.

A wild shout of laughter and applause, mingled with rousing cheers and calls for "Lincoln," brought "Old Abe" to his feet. Advancing to the edge of the platform, he scanned the rails a moment with a goodhumored and opizzical expression of countenance, and thus addressed the now silent assembly:

Well, gentlemen, I must confess I do not understand this; I don't think I know any more about it than you do. It is very true that about thirty years ago I came to Illisois a poor boy, and that I 'landed' in Macon County. A few days afterward, I went some miles south of this place, in company with my old friend John Hanks, to attend to some land which we had purchased, in the edge of the Sangamon timber. We cleared a piece of ground, put up a log-house, and split about 3,000 rails for our fencing, and I do say that I think I did the larger share of the work. Now, whether these two rails are specimens of what I made then, of course I cannot say; but one thing I will say-I've made a good many better-looking rails than either one of them."

Then the house "came down" in a perfect storm of applause, for the crater had reached the strong and honest hearts of the throng of pioneers before him. I quote bis remarks from memory, but not, I think, inaccurately, as I have had frequent occasion to repeat them since. You Eastern men, politicians especially, can bardly realize the strong held upon the Western heart which can be gained by a man like Lincoln-a pioneer as well as a statesman; a great man, and yet a simple and unostentatious dwe the prairie, like the rest of us. Well did tough old Ben Wade say that his nomination " would rouse a " political earthquake upon the prairies of Illinois." The prairie-fires will be lighted very early next Fall, and they will sweep through the November grass before a perfect harricane of popular enthusiasm.

THE ALLEGED FRAUDS IN THE ELECTION OF MR. SCRANTON.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

LUZERNE Co., Penn., June 4, 1860. The people of this section have read with unfeigned surprise the proceedings of Congress on the 1st inst. The application of Mr. Winslow for subpenas to parties here and elsewhere to testify in relation to alleged corruption in the election of our Congressional Representative, came on us like a clap of thunder from a cloudless sky. Gov. Winslow has been sadly misled. Some bitter foe of Col. Scranton has made the accom-plished member from North Carolina the vehicle of personal gradge or partisan animosity. Neither Col. Scranton nor his friends will shrink from the fullest investigation and closest scrutiny. On the contrary, they court it, satisfied as they are that this malignant

effort to make personal or party capital against him will only redound to his credit. only redound to his credit.

It may be inexplicable to outsiders that Col. Scranton should have been elected by upward of 4,000 majority in a district so overwhelmingly Democratic as this, but the causes of it are well understood here. Prominent among them was the tariff issue. This district comprises an immense from and coal interest, preserity depends on the demand for these great statles. The emah of 1855 destroyed the market for both. It was known that our manufacturing interests were prestrated by the excessive importations of foreign fabries, while the country was formed of its resources to pay for them. Our miners, our puddlers, and our workers, as well as our farmers, understood full well that this prestration of home manufacturing interests destroyed the demand for their products. They knew, too, that the pledges of Democratic leaders were imprehable. They were deceived in 1844 by the false cry of "Polk, Dallas, and the Tarisi of 1842 and they have since seen the Democratic party of the State wavering in its facility to protective principles, while outside of the State it scouted at them; and hundreds of them determined to teach the party a lesson—and they did it.

But there was another striking cause. Mr. Me-Reynolds, the Colonel's opponent, was one of the most unpopular men that could have been put up. He was a veteran political back, who has been repeatedly reputation. The crash of 1857 destroyed the market for

mapopular men that could have been put up. He was a veteral political hack, who has been repeatedly repudiated by his country. His political career has been signalized by broken promises and unfulfilled pledges, and those he had betrayed took occasion to reasonber the injustice, while scores of thinking Democrats denounced the selection of so incompetent a candidate. His own Country of Columbia, which is ordinarily good for 1,200 or 1,400 Democratic majority, gave 465

But not the least cause of this extraordinary ravolution in public sentiment was the well-known character of the Colonel biaself. His career awakened the popof the Colonel himself. His career awaksned the popular enthusiasm. Twenty years ago, he came into Lackawanna Valley, then a sparsely-zettled region, with not more than 3,000 inhabitants, whose habits were simple and resources but slender. In n comparative wilderness, cut off from a market, and with no facilities for getting to it, he started a furnace, in connection with one or two others. The beginning was small; it was coldly looked upon. The daring project which he had conceived of plunting a busy, turiving town in this secluded valley, was often threatened with destruction; but it was prosecuted with a vigor and enterprise that knew no such word as full. Poreign assistance was invoked and secured, under circumstances that would have debaarted less determined spirits. A rolling-mill was started; an outlet was at last obtained by a railroad connection with the Eric a. Great Bend; coal mines were started; a beantifully-planned town laid out, bearing his name, which, with its elegant public buildings, its rushing trains, its halfits elegant public buildings, its rushing trains, its half-accre of hotels, its dozen churches, and upward of 12 0.0 inhabitants, is a noble testimental to the outer-price and taste of the men who gave it birth; and finely, that grand achievement of modern engineering was built—the Southern division of the Delaware, Lackswanna and Western Railroad, which climbs the Lackawanna and Western Railroad, which climbs the summit of the lefty Poceno, winds in among mountain instnerseg before inaccessible, and bears down to the cesboard upward of 100,000 tans of coal a mouth, while more than 30,000 inhabitants ply their varied industry in this busy valley. It is no exaggeration to say that apward of \$40,000,000 of capital have been introduced into this district largely through the instrumentality of that little formate started twenty years ago in Slecim Hollow, while the taxable valuation has increased tenfold. Throughout this entire period Col. Scrauten has maintained an unspotted name. No man charges him with takept faith or violated honor. It is fellow-litzens are proud of his career. They knew that he was to be relied on for the zealous defense of their interests, because, agringing from the ranks of the laborer himself, his prosperity as coal and from worker was identified with theirs. His name was mentioned but a short while before the nomination. The suggeswas identified with theirs. His name was mentioned but a short while before the nomination. The suggestion took like widdire. It was heartily indorsed in every county in the district. His election was the work of the people, not the politicians. His own town gave him 835 out of 987 votes. A number of prominent Democrats were among this most active and zealous supporters. His election was not distinct then or since as a party triumph. On the contrary, a few weeks after his election, his friends assembled in Scranton, without distinction of party, in one of the largest gatherings ever held in North Pennsylvania, to exchange congrat-

dations over the result. Now, Messrs. Editors, it may ulations over the result. Now, Messrs. Editors, it may do for some envious, malignant soul, who traces all events to selfish causes, and gauges every action by its bearing on the pocket, to say that all this was achieved by money, but we know better. And we demand that the fair name of our townsman shall not be thus carelessly assailed. We know we but echo his sentiments when we insist that the fullest, fairest investigation shall be held, and every witness sammoned who can aid the inquiry. We are confident of the result. The examination will recoil on the head of the malevolent el underer who suggested it, and the character of our representative come out from the test like refined gold, and his hold on the affections of the people be only the more fully established.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

THE REPUBLICAN CAUSE IN KENTUCKY.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
LOUISVILLE (Ky.), June 1, 1860. It is somewhat the style now-a-days at the North to speak flippantly, and sneer occasionally when Republicaniem in the border Slave States is mentioned. Nothing can be more unjust and ungenerous. True, Republicans here are not quite so numerous as in more favored regions; still, they have an existence, and seem to be flourrshing, too. Since the nomination of Lin-coln, the party is looking up, with decided tendencies toward increase. The fact is, there are a great many good, sound men, who look hopefully toward the future of the Republican party, and rejoice over its successes, who are yet too timid and cautious to come out boldly and act with it. If gentlemen in the Northern States will only consider that there once existed ern States will only consider that there once existed here a numerous and influential body of Emancipationists, they will find that the germ of a future organization, having for its aim not the emancipation of slaves, but the prevention of Slavery extension, yet exists among us. These Emancipationists are not all dead. Besides, there are young men in all the central wealthy counties, and in the large cities, many of whom have been elucated at Northern Colleges, or who have lived in the seciety of the Figs. States.

there are young men in all the central wealthy counties, and in the large cities, many of whom have been clucted at Northern Colleges, or who have lived in the society of the Free States.

These young men have literary taste and liberal opinions upon subjects which their fathees and the "Old Folks," often carried away by prejudice, will not discuss at all. In the mountain countries there are plenty of "us." A certain portion of educated young Kentucky takes a bold pride in defending the doctrines of a party which they tire of hearing abused by the so-called Democrats and the fag-ends of Know-Nothing-ism. By breaking a lance occasionally in defense of the weak, in a pure spirit of youthful fondness for fair play, they gradually find themselves led into a study of Kepublican principles, and "rend up" in order not to be worsted in argument. Every village tavern in Kentucky is a debating club. The writer of this article was first led into antagonism to Slavery extension by undertaking, when quite a boy, a defense of Cassius M. Clay—whose personal gallantry and chivairous during touch and fire the imagination of youth, and whom he grew tired of hearing abused by a big, lubberly blockhead in a village bar-room in Bourbon County.

By the way, we had quite a knock-down over C. M. C. But recenous a non moutons; if the Free-State Republicans want us to increase and multiply, and help "Father Abrabam" into the Promised Land, they must not laugh at us. The small lump of leaven may in good time leaven the whole State. A great many Kentuckians read The Tainture, being a discriminating people, and having literary tastes. "Why, is it possible," said I to an old farmer in Bourbon, last Summer, "that you take The N. Y. Trauwe?" as I found a copy on the hall table. "Damme, ves; I want to see what's goin" on among the Black Repubpublicans as well as other folks. Besides, it aint me that subscribes for it; it's Harry. He's been off to cellege at Yale, you know, and got into the habit of reading it there, and so must have it here to

seem to have made up their minds to live under a Re-publican President after next March; and, in different

publican President after next March; and, in different parts of the State, I have often been amused to hear the predestinated, foreordained way in which all classes speak of it. The thing is as good as settled, and even "Johny Brackenridge" can't help it. In a letter recently received from a young slaveholding friend near Lexington, he concludes as follows:

"The opinion seems to prevail about here that Lincoln's chances for the White House are better than those of any other candidate, be he who he may. Among a great many persons of both parties this result would not be very deeply regretted. Between Lincoln and Douglas, I, with Senator Benjamin, must prefer the straight-out 'Honest Old Abe' to the trickster and time server Douglas. The Little Giant is a political infided, and believes in nothing but his own personal aggrandizement."

s a pointent indee, and believes in nothing but his way personal aggrandizement."

My correspondent is a Democrat, and believing him candid fellow, and open to conviction, I sent him fancoin's "Cooper Institute speech," which is not so the as our platform. The prayers of the Church are

I heard, when in Lexington not long since, that the Hon. Jas. B. Clay—" the fumble follower in the ranks of the Democracy," as he calls himself—will not support or vote for Douglas. It's very probable. But port or vote for Douglas. It's very probable. But then "Jeems" is rather diminative potagoes. Great cry and thtle wool, as his satanic majesty observed when he sheared the turbulent pig. But enough of "Jeems." Cassius M. Clay is steadily increasing in popularity, and I am astonished to find what a hold he has upon the hearts of the people. All classes are groud of him as a Kentuckian, and though they may not agree with him politically, they all respect his percenal mandiness and chivalry of character. Muscular politics (say what you will) is popular all over the Union. Look at the evations to Potter when he showed that he could defend his opinions, as well as stand up and prate about them. See how a Northern Congressman is lauded if he has plack. Martin Luther would never have led the Reformation, had he not been a man of personal bravery, and unflinching purpose. Cassius M. Clay is in many respects the Martia Luther of the new political reformation in Kentucky. And with him, I beheve in muscular politics—if necessary for the Southern market. They'll respect you then—not before.

en-not before. The members of the Republican party in this city The harmbers of the Republican party in this city had quite a large and respectable meeting last night at the city court room to ratify the nomination of Lacoln and Hamlin. It was conducted in quite a pleasant and enthusiastic manner, and seemed to me anspicious of the happy organization of the party in this State. the happy organization of the party in this State. Several speeches were made without any interruptions from other parties, and resolutions were adopted pledging the support of the meeting to Lincoln, "the native Kentuckina, who had hewn his way to honor and distinction." A club was organized, and the heartiest good feeling and most hopeful looking forward to the "good time coming" prevails.

Cassins M. Clay will speak here next month. The meeting couldn't entirely endorse the eighth resolution—though it rather altra for this latitude—but considered Mr. Lincoln all right on the planks, and immense on "rails," though he can't be said to be "on the fence" by any means. And apropos of rails, I

the fence" by any means. And apropos of rails, I see The Herald sneers at our candidate as "a valgar name" of the aforesaid articles. Pray when did the venues of that concern set up for gentlemen? Will y ever be? As Father Richie would say, Nous rons—all the French he knew. W. K.

-The Southern advocates of Mr. Bell do not seem to be satisfied with the sort of support he is getting at the North. Thus The Nashville Patriot raps the great journal of Boston over the head, as follows:

"The Botton Centrier, like The Cincianuti Gazette and other minds in the North, has neglected to consolt the record to certain the views of Mr. Eeli upon the subject of Slavery, have journals have, evidently formed their opinions upon the interpresentations of Southern Benocartic organs. Has this expression of Southern Benocartic organs. Has this expression of the California and

-The Hon, Hon, G. J. Tucker has written a letter to the Hon. John Clancy, of which the following passage is a fair specimen:

referee in the politics of New-Yerk State, that Judge Douglas, if neoning the politics of New-Yerk State, that Judge Douglas, if neoning the politics of New-Yerk State, that Judge Douglas, if neoning the politics of the po

-In a speech at a Republican meeting in Troy, list Tuesday evening, the Hon. A. B. Olin recalled some interesting facis. We copy from the report of The

by the investigations of the Committee. The Attorney-General had denied that such a document was in existence, in a manner which made it impossible for the Governor, as an honorable man, to keep it secret. So it came out, and the speaker had seen it, in the President's own handwriting. This affair worried the Attorney-General very much, and he was around almost every day, cross-questioning witnesses. But after the revealment of the little affair about Col. Forney, he did not make his appearance again. Then there was Live Oak Swift, who paid \$10,000 ont of his own pocket to carry Peensylvanis for Buchanan. He was awarded a contract for supplying timber to navy-yards, at rates which would allow him a profit of about \$50,000. The call for proposals was drawn up in such a manner that no one could supply it but Swift, who had a lot of worthless lumber that had been rejected by the Government lying in the navy-yards. A shrewd rejected by the Government lying in the navy-yards. A shrewd rejected by the Government lying in the navy-yards. A shrewd rejected by the Government lying in the navy-yards. A shrewd rejected by the Government lying in the navy-yards. A shrewd rejected by the Government lying in the say he fore the Government on the day he passed through Washington on his way to Charleston. Mr. Olin proceeded to cite the case of a Postmaster's Assistant who was paid \$1,200 for doing nothing, but edit a little dirty Democratic paper. The only sprides he claimed to have performed was sitting in the office while the Postmaster's Assistant who was paid \$1,200 for doing nothing, but edit a little dirty Democratic paper. The only sprides he claimed to have performed was sitting in the office while the Postmaster was out and procuring the exhange of some uncurrent money. In another case, a relative of the President, in Philadelphia, also an editor, was paid \$1,200 for doing nothing more than falsely swearing once a quarter that he had rendered more than also yet were well to be a paying the Administration, which is not

-The following cheerful story has relations with

American social life, and with human charity, upon which some pondering may advantageously be done. few years ago, a young girl left her home and went to Rochester, there becoming the inmate of a school. When less than fifteen years old, she felt a schoolgirl's fancy for a boy two or three years older than herself, who was fiercely in love with her, and the two were secretly married, the wife returning to ber school, the husband to his, for he also was in the early stages of an education. When in course of time the marriage was made public, there was a great outcry. The parties were sent from their schools, and the indignation of the principals was hot. The boy took his wife home to a house where a rich stepfather and a haughty mother divided the rale. At first they were reconciled to the loving pair, for they supposed the girl was an heiress, and the money appeased the stepfather, while the idea of the " gentility" which money brings soothed the mother. But when it was found that the son had brought home a penniless bride, their indignant virtue burst its prudent bonds. The young wife was cast adrift, and the busband was sent to kind Indiana to gain a divorce. She returned to Rochester, the inhospitable parents living in another county, and there found employment in a shop. He could not obtain his divorce—perhaps did not wish it. At any rate he came also back to Rochester, and held claudestine intercourse with his wife. Undoubtedly reprehensible as it was, no one can wonder that he took to drink, being weak-minded and disappointed. His intemperate habits destroyed the little manliness originally in him, and he became a burden to himself and a source of shame to his friends. The wife, disheartened by the treatment she had received for contracting a legal marriage and trying to support herself, and being unused to labor and in danger of breaking quite down under it, forsook a virtuous life and sold herself. It was not long, however, before the disgrace attaching to her position made life insupportable, and she determined to end it. Accordngly, she attempted suicide twice, but was each time kept from dying by the timely arrival of assistance. All of which has happened before she has arrieed at the Summer of her twentieth year. -It is said that in the triumphal entrance of the

troops into Madrid, the heroes of the day (with the exception of Gen. Prim, who was so greeted that he had to deliver half a dozen speeches as he went through the streets) were a trumpeter and a dog. Their glory obscured that of all the army, and they obtained an ova-tion which will disturb the repose of Espartero at Logrono. The trumpeter belongs to the Bourbon regiment; he is only fourteen years of age, and is of short stature. When in Africa, he happened one day, while in the advanced posts with his company, to be excessively hungry, and he could not get any food. At last he perceived a number of oak trees, and said to himself, "Where there are oak trees there are acorns, and acorns at a pinch can be eaten!" He accordingly slipped away, and, passing unobserved by the sentinels, climbed up the tree, and began cating. He was suddenly interrupted by a strange noise, and to his dismay he perceived that the tree was surrounded by ferociouslooking Mcore. Flight was impossible, and resistance out of the question; but a bright idea struck him -he geized his trumpet, and sounded the charge. The Moors, thinking that they had fallen into an ambush. took to flight. This exploit of the trumpeter excited great admiration at the time, and on the entrance of the troops the crowds not only greeted him with enthusiasm, but he was borne in triumph on men's shoulders, and crowned with laurel! From time to time, at the request of the people, he sounded the charge which had struck terror into the breasts of the Moors.

-For stupidity a certain Cincinnati policeman must take the belt till further notice. The story is as follows: At a late hour on Saturday night a physician of that city was awaken by a loud rapping at his front door. On looking out of his window he saw a crowd of fifteen or twenty persons, some armed with bludgeons, vociferously demanding admittance. Not liking the appearance of things, he retired to the rear of a house, where he discovered a similar party clambering over his back gate, and making a violent demonstration on his kitchen door. Naturally astonished, he descended to the front door and demanded the meaning of this nocturnal violence. He was answered by a policeman, who said that the wife of one of the party had lately deceased, and that he accused him of conveying the body to the house for the purpose of dissection. The doctor, relieved at this information, and conscious of innocence, respectfully invited the party to enter the house and search his premises, at the same time protesting that their charge was groundless. At this invitation the crowd entered and commenced a thorough search. While in the kitchen, the man whose wife had died pointed to a closet, and said he was confident that some of her remains would be found there; but, on exami nation, nothing was found save the ordinary ishes and table-ware of a household. The par ty then proceeded to the cellar, where they discovered a hole in which the doctor had preserved some plants during the Winter. The man was sure that this had been made the receptacle of his wife's remains, but the search resulted in no better success than that of the closet. In the mean time the doctor who had been scrutinizing the man rather closely, discovered that he was insure, and communicated the fact to the peliceman, desiring him to take him into custody. This the policeman refused, and the crowd gradually dispersed.

-A young man, who works in the coal mines of Gilly, near Charleroi, Belgium, lately made a bet of a few glasses of beer that he would lie down on the railway and let a train pass over him. He performed his mad freak three days ago, placing himself lengthways in the middle of the line between the rails, making binnelf as small as possible. He won his bet, but at the expense of a severe burn on the back of his neck from a piece of lighted coke falling on him, added to which he was taken before the Correctional Police for his imprudence. -The entire library of Baron Von Humbolds, em-

bracing 10,000 volumes, many of them of great rarity, abounding in presented copies, is to be sold, in all probability, toward the end of the present year. -We hear, says the Malta Times, "that a become

dispatch was received last week by the Governor from the Lord High Commissioner of the Ion au Islands, requesting from his Excellency the loan of a hangman, as his services were very much required. All the expenses of his passage, as well as a proper remuneration for himself, would be defrayed by the Ionian Govern-

-A Paris correspondent says that Ristori lately appeared before a French audience trying to speak their own language, and that she failed. One would think so, if the following, given as a representation of her pronunciation, be accurate:

(Buchardi, de accurate: Solell, zé viens té voir per la dersièré fois Dioux! qué né souis-ze assiné à l'oumbré des fourets! Quand pourrai-ze, au travers d'ouné noblé poussièré Sorièré de l'odi our çar fouyant dans la carrière ! Insensée! on souis-ze et qu' ai zè dit !"

-Not long ago, we printed a bit of Paris gossip wherein a jeweler and a fashionable lady figured. The adventure alinded to called forth a letter from another jeweler of Paris. To understand the play upon a word which occurs in it, you are to remember aunt" is the slang phrase for the pawnbroker. The

word which occurs in it, you are to remember "my aunt" is the slang phrase for the pawnbroker. The letter is as follows:

"We (the jewelers) are the victims of people in good positions—married, titled, possessing everything to avert suspicion; and of ladies in the highest social circles. These swindlers of aristocratic circles find it convenient to take from jewelers what money bankers and usurers refuse to give them. They boldly enter our shops, purchase and make us deliver to the a many bracelets and many diamonds, which they will return in a few days (so they say), if they find nothing to suit with them. You can guess what takes place. The objects we confide to them go from our shop to the pawnbrokers. Time passes away; at first the jeweler heditates to produce scandal, and he accepts notes for the goods which have been taken almost by force against his consent from the shop. At last the notes fall due; they are protested. What is the next step of our 'patrons?' They offer to return the goods! And this is at the end of ten or twelve months, without interest or damages! So that we jewelers become the bankers of fashionable ladies and gentlemen pressed for money! I can instance facts and names to you: M. de —— took \$60,000 worth of jewelry from seven or eight jewelers shops in Paris. A twelvemonth passed away, and nothing was paid; all had been sent to the pawnbrokers. A month ago M. de —— offered to return us the jewels, and hooted at the idea of paving us a son for them. We threatened to bring him before the Police Court; he langhed at us. We abandoned all thought of it, fearing the loss of time and money we would be at. Then there is M'me de ——, who took from us an immense quantity of jewels to show to her mother, as she said; but really to carry to her aunt, and we could not get them back except by aid of the police. Really, we do not know how to protect ourselves against these fillibusters of arristocratic circles, who are incomparably more dangerous than common robbers."

—The Gaceta de Gautemala of Marc

-The Gaceta de Gautemala of March 20, says: "Mrs. Zenobia Clarke, widow of Angustin B. L. Clarke, United States Minister in this city, left here last night, with her family, for the port of San José. On the eve of her departure, Mrs. Clarke, who for some time has been receiving instruction preparatory to entering the bosom of the Catholic Church, received haptism at the hands of the Right Rev. the Bishop of Trajanopolis, in partibus, her godmother being Dona Susana Balzlez de Pinol. There were baptized, be-side, two other members of Mr. Clarke's family."

THE CATTLE DISEASE.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE NEW-JERSEY STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
On Wednesday, at noon, the officers and Executive

Committee of the N. J. Agricultural Society met at Elizabeth, in special session, to consider the subject of pleuro-pneumonia. His Excellency, Gov. Olden, was present to hear the facts which might be elicited in discussion, and decide upon the expediency of calling a special session of the Legislature; and several members of that body were also present. The meeting was called by the President of the Society, in response to the written request of several prominent members, who viewed with alarm the numerous cases of the disease which have recently occurred at Chatham and near Newark. The result of the examination and

near Newark. The result of the examination and autopsy of the cattle belonging to Abram Johnson, near Newark, was such as to convince those present that real pleuro-pneumonia of the contagious type had invaded the State, and might cause serious loss if not stopped in time. An account of the visit to Johnson's and a history of the introduction of the disease into New-Jersey we have already published.

The meeting was called to order at noon by President Halsted, who gave a brief account of the visit to Johnson's, and the post-mortem examinations of a bulk and cow at that time in the presence of the Governor. He stated that Johnson refused to have any one of his beasts slaughtered, although the cow selected was badly diseased, and had little chance for life, and it became necessary to subscribe enough money to purchase came necessary to subscribe enough money to purchase her before the antopsy could be made. In evidence of the character of the disease, he read a letter from Dr. Gryce, the veterinary surgeon by whom the diseas-tions were made, from which we make extract as fol-

tions were made, from which we make extract as follows:

"A bull which had been sick some three weeks, and was dead on our arrival, exhibited the usual lesions of the much-dreaded disease. The fight lung solidified, with alhesion of the pleura to the ribs, with effinion into the cavity of the chest.

"The cow was slaughtered for our examination, having been sick only one week. Auscultation was reserted to by the medical gentlemen. Their daignosis was that the right lung was highly diseased, and the post mottem proved it to be so. There were found hepatization with adhesion effusion, false membrane with echymosed spots on the surface of the lungs. Every precantion should be taken to confine infected cattle to the locality where the disease exists, and bury those which die in a remote spot, well covered with lime.

C. C. GRYCE, V. S."

Mr. D. B. Logan, a delegate from a public meeting held at Morristown, on Tuesday evening, called the attention of the State Society to the proceedings on that occasion. In the address of the Chairman it had been stated that the number of horned animals in New-Jer-

occasion. In the adurects of the Charman it had been stated that the number of horned animals in New Jersey is about one million, and they represent at least a value of \$20,000,000. Resolutions, offered by A. M. Treadwell, had been adopted, which recommended that until pleuro-pneumonia should quite disappear, the farmers of Morris County be advised not to purchase, and hand there are not the should be advised to the prochase, farmers of Morris County be advised not to 'purchase, barter, or board strange cattle; that they should keep their own stock separate from all other; isolate their berd on the appearance of any sickness of the lungs, of whatever nature it might be; and affirming that a farmer who should knowingly dispose of a diseased animal, would richly deserve the censure and reproach of the entire community. An Executive Committee had been appointed at that meeting to act with the State Society in carrying out any line of action it might deem most beneficial, and a sub-committee of fifty were appointed to act each in his own town as the Executive Committee. deem most benencial, and a sub-committee of any were appointed to act, each in his own town, as the Executive Committee night think best for the public good, Mr. Logan gave a succinct history of the discusse at Chatham, which was substantially as we have pre-

Chatham, which was substantially as we have previously stated it.

Mr. D. Hulseman stated that the disease had appeared in Bergen County, three cows belonging to H. Cadmus having recently died.

A horse doctor who has something to do with our city railroad stables, stated to the Society that he did not believe the disease contagious, but one that he could core with ease, by means of some simple nostram with which he was arguminted.

city railroad stables, stated to the Society that he did not believe the disease contagions, but one that he could cure with ease, by means of some simple nostram with which he was acquainted.

A gentleman said he had been informed that Abram Johnson was pasturing several of his infected cartle on the public road on Sunday last, and on being remonstrated with, replied that he was with the cartle himself, and therefore they were not running at large. This statement called forth expressions of great indignation from those present; but it will be seen that Johnson denies the thing in the most emphatic manner.

Mr. J. R. Cornell, an ex-President of the Society, contended against the adoption of any resolution advising a special session of the Legislature. He was of the opinion that the pleuro-pneumonia was no new guest in New-Jersey, but rather identical with the disease which caused some loss in his neighborhood some years since. In support of this view, he read a letter from the Hon. James Campbell, a weil-known farmer, which, in substance, was like the following one from the same person to Col. Wider:

Hon. MARSHALL P. WILDER: Dear Sir. I notice by the newspapers that you have a disease raging among the cattle of Massichnests, which, from the discription given in the papers, appears the team that we had in our locality some ten years ago.

The first symptoms of the disease which raged among our cattle were a dry, husky cough followed with running at the eyes, a dry nose, abortness of breath, very similar to a severe attack of infimunation of the lungs in the human family. Those which were attacked generally died the second or third day, if they were not relieved. A borther of my wife had a herd of twenty-odd Burhams—strong, healthy cows—which were ettacked about the last of bareh or inst of April; four of them died within the first week; some even others (i think) were sick at the same day gave each about one pound of Epsem salts to produce in the neck, gave them as sever large and Spanish dise. The outlineant w